

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Don't throw away bones, but convert them into fertilizer.

—If you wish to clean up an old piece of ground that is filled with coarse grass, weeds and briars, turn in the sheep.

—A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—For chapped lips, beeswax dissolved in a small quantity of sweet oil, by heating carefully. Apply the salve two or three times a day, and avoid wetting the lips as much as possible.—*Savannah News.*

—In buying a cow find out for your self if she is what you want. Don't take anybody's word for it. A mean cow is such an intolerable nuisance that many men are strongly tempted to strain a point in order to get rid of her.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Too many, in breaking their horses, put them immediately to work. This custom, while effective, destroys somewhat the temper and action of a horse. The most humane and profitable course to pursue is to make the work light at first, gradually increasing it until the full capacity of the horse is reached.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—An exchange thinks a good substitute for the major portion of milk feed to calves can be made at a small cost as follows: One-half peck ground linseed, one peck of ground corn, one peck of ground oats, one peck of wheat bran; mix thoroughly and boil one pint of the mixture in three gallons of water, stirring often. After the first three days this can be almost wholly fed to calves, with only a quart of skim milk at each feed.

—Lemon Pudding: Beat the yolks of two eggs in a pudding dish; add two cupfuls of sugar; dissolve four tablespoonfuls of corn starch in a little cold water; stir into it two teaspoonfuls of boiling water; put in the juice of two lemons with the grated peel; mix all together with a teaspoonful of butter; bake about fifteen minutes. When done spread over the top the beaten whites of two eggs, previously sweetened with white sugar. Let it brown a moment in the oven. Serve either cold or hot.—*Boston Budget.*

—Chicken jelly for invalids: Half a raw chicken pounded with a mallet, bones and meat together; cover with cold water and heat very slowly in a covered vessel. Let it simmer until the meat is in rags and the water reduced one-half. Strain and press through a collander or coarse cloth. Season to taste and return to the fire for five minutes. Skim when cool. Keep it on ice and give it to the patient cold. For a change the jelly can be made into a sandwich with thin slices of bread and butter and will be found very nourishing.—*The Householder.*

—A correspondent writes: "I saw a novel way of mending a woolen dress in which a round hole had been torn and where only a patch could remedy matters. The frayed portions around the tear were carefully smoothed, and a piece of the material, moistened with very thin nuchilage, was placed under the hole. A heavy weight was put upon it until it was dry, when it was only possible to discover the mended place by careful observation." Surely while trying for patches are premeditated poverty. It would, however, probably only answer for mending the skirt of a dress.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"KYANIZING."

The Process by Which Posts Are Made Indestructible.

In agricultural and other journals thirty or forty years ago, much was said of "Kyanizing," a process by which wood is rendered insusceptible of decay. How long the process had then been known, the writer is unaware; in the United States Patent Office report of 1861, it is stated that Mr. Kyan, of England, endeavored "many years ago" to have it generally adapted as a means of preserving ship timber. Originally, a solution of corrosive sublimate was forced into the wood, but other and less expensive agents were afterward employed with equal success. Sulphate of iron, or copperas, sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol and chloride of zinc are some of the chemicals thus used. The philosophy of the process is, that the albumen contained in the wood, a substance similar in properties to white of egg, possibly identical with it, and peculiarly liable to decay, is converted by the chemicals into an insoluble compound very much as the albumen or gelatine of hide is changed in the process of tanning. Thus rendered insoluble, instead of being, as before, an inciting cause of rotting of the woody fibre, it surrounds and protects every cell and particle with a water-proof, indestructible coating, and so prevents decay.

On the Slater farm at Greece Center, is a board fence built in 1852, the posts of which were kyanized. There was at that time an establishment in Rochester where the process was carried on, but by whom, or how long a time, I do not know. Probably business enough was not done to make it a financial success. Mr. Gilbert Kishlar, whose father owned the Slater farm, and built this fence, informs me that some of the posts were elm, too tough, and some were chestnut too brittle and worm-eaten to split. They were sawed tapering from six inches square at one end to two by six at the other. The chemicals, said to have been copperas, with an admixture of some other ingredients, were forced by machinery, while boiling hot, into the pores of the wood, until the timber was perfectly saturated throughout. On a small scale, perhaps boiling the butt ends of the posts in a solution of copperas, might answer, several posts being stood upright in a large kettle and treated at once. The posts of the fence in question were set in holes varying from two and a half to three feet deep, small stones being used to fill in. Coal tar was put on the ends of the boards and across the centers where nailed to the posts. The fence now, is fully thirty-two years old, but Mr. Kishlar declares that but for the preparation many of the posts would have lasted not more than five years.—*American Rural Home.*

MANURE.

Some Speculations Relative to Its Manufacture and Use.

One of the most important questions affecting the future welfare of the farmer is the question of keeping up the fertility of the soil. If farming is so conducted that the farmer is continually exhausting his capital, the soil, bankruptcy can only be a question of time. If the farmers should grow the ordinary rotation of crops, selling off the farm all the fruits, vegetables, grass, straw and grain grown, it is evident that, while he would be selling his products in their cheapest, least valuable forms, he would be reducing constantly the amount of food for crops in his soil, diminishing its capacity for producing future crops. The farmer who consumes on the farm only what is necessary to feed his family and such animals as are needed to work the farm and supply the family with such meat, milk, etc., as it needs, selling the remainder, is reducing the farm's fertility a little less rapidly, but none the less certainly. The farmer who works enough stock to consume all the hay, straw, corn, oats and barley, converting all of these products into beef, mutton, wool, milk, pork, eggs, etc., and selling them in such forms, generally receives a larger percentage on the farm to feed his crops, than by any other disposition he can make of his farm's products.

There is still another way: The farmer who converts his products into animal forms, selling in their crude state only his wheat, potatoes, beans and fruits, purchasing and feeding enough meal, middlings, oil meal, etc., to equal the plant food sold, and carefully saves and judiciously applies the manure to growing crops, may accumulate money and keep his principal, the ingredients of crops in his soil unimpaired. After having done all of this many farmers really increase the fertility of their soil, under crops, by a judicious purchase and use of commercial fertilizers, some forms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. When a farmer is able to do all of this he is a successful farmer.

Next to the question of making all the manure consistent with true economy, it becomes a question of hardly less importance how best to save and use the manure. Forty or fifty years ago, while the farmer understood something of the value of the solid excrements of animals, but little effort was made to save the liquid excrements. Since then chemistry has taught him the value of the latter, and considerable effort is made to save them by using litter under the animals to absorb their liquids, or by draining them into gutters supplied with absorbents. Doubtless few farmers make all necessary efforts to save the urine voided by their domestic animals, but progress has been made in this direction.

But how shall the manure be saved from loss through decomposition, evaporation, solution, etc.? Forty years ago much was said about composting manures, mixing them with absorbents, so that decomposition would be slow, and the volatile parts, the ammonia especially, would be taken up by the absorbents. Practical farmers found that this involved too much labor, handling over the manure and absorbents too many times. Finally, practical farmers conceived the idea of conserving manure by applying it to the soil as fast as made, and allowing the soil to act as an absorbent. The greater bulk of the manure made on the farm is when the animals are up from pasture, from the first of November to the first of May, and a large proportion of farmers apply this manure to soil land for corn. Considerable experience has satisfied them that if this manure is drawn out daily or weekly, and spread upon the soil, more beneficial effects will be visible in the next season's crop of corn than by keeping it in the barn yard and applying it in the spring. We have been assured by farmers that have commenced in November drawing out and spreading their manure on soil, continuing it up to the time of ploughing for corn in May, that the best corn in the field was where the first manure was applied and the corn diminished gradually to the last application. Before applying the manure can gain ploughing. The manure can gain nothing in plant-food by lying in a pile in the barn-yard or under a shed or in a barrel-cellar, and it must inevitably lose something.

Will it not waste more where spread out upon a soil? Experience says not. The small proportion of ammonia released by slow decomposition is probably absorbed by the moisture present and gradually washed into the soil, and the soluble portions are also washed in. Then the effect of the manure as a mulch is beneficial. Scientists have not satisfactorily explained the good effects of mulch, summer and winter, upon soil, but experience has borne witness to it. For gardening operations of many kinds it seems quite important that stable manure should be rotted down first, but for ordinary farming purposes it is seldom necessary. Well-rotted manure undoubtedly costs several times more than crude manure, and the extra cost is only returned where the products are much more valuable than ordinary farm crops.

The manure made through summer appears to be used to best advantage as a top dressing for wheat. It is generally applied after ploughing and harrowing in. Perhaps, if applied upon the surface just before drilling, it would be quite as beneficial, if it would not interfere with the drilling. Commercial fertilizers have generally been found most useful when drilled in with the seed. That, with a great many farmers, they have added very much to the yields of wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, etc., we have had abundant evidence during the last twenty-five years. On some soils they do not appear to be effective. What soils they will benefit and what not can only be determined by experiment.—*Rural Home.*

—Pork Cake: One pound of pork chopped fine, two cupfuls of boiling water, three cupfuls of coffee sugar, one cupful of molasses, seven cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of allspice, two pounds of fruit, more or less.—*Toledo Blade.*

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.

Short Bits of Information Concerning the Prevailing Fashion.

Irish poplins are again in fashion. Yellow flowers are very fashionable. Color plays an important part in fancy dress bonnets.

The new evening gloves are as long or longer than ever.

Ridley's milliners are already at work on Easter bonnets and hats.

The new spring hats are very high in the crown and narrow in the brim.

Ribbons striped in canvas gauze and watered silk come for bonnet trimmings.

Lace bonnets will be much worn as soon as the weather will permit their use.

The new capote bonnets are of medium size, and are very quiet and modest in effect.

Great bunches of flowers, all of one kind, are favorite hat and bonnet decorations this spring.

Braid and embroidery in the greatest imaginable variety of patterns adorn the new jersey jackets.

The peak-brimmed poke bonnet reappears among spring millinery importations and productions.

Small sunflowers on flexible stems nod over the crowns of many of the new imported hats and bonnets.

Soft Surah satin and taffeta scarfs for trimming bonnets come in broad stripes of soft shaded color.

Spring velvets come in all the new shades of mastic, tan, brick red, Russian green, and gray and brown shades.

Wide thin braids put on in bands and long looped cabbage bows are the favorite trimmings of spring hats.

Canvas woven linen etamine ribbons shot with bars of gold thread trim some of the new Paris bonnets and hats.

The wild business of the frizzled bang is abated until now it is reduced to a modest waving fringe on the forehead.

New silk jerseys are beautifully beaded with jet in various designs, and sometimes in patterns covering the whole garment.

Some of the new cushioned gloves have the long wrists embroidered in chain stitch on the closed tops with silk of a paler shade.

Silver-white wings, a la Lady Teale, are coming in vogue for evening toilets. They are preferred to powder, which is again worn.

Upright jabot bows in front of a bunch of wedding flowers, which tower above the high crown of the hats, are the feature in spring millinery.

Some of the new spring hats have high Tyrolean crowns and narrow brims, looped very high on one side with a space in the loop for the trimmings.

New spring wraps for dressy toilets are covered with embroidery and jet beading, trimmed with ruffles of lace, and in modified dolman mantle forms.

All the trimmings of hats and bonnets for early spring wear are placed directly in front over the forehead, on the fore part of the crown, and tower high above the same.

White hair is so fashionable that ladies are ordering white wigs to wear at evening entertainments, or they use powder to excess on the puffs and loops of their ever-growing higher and higher coiffures.

The colors in new silk gloves range from dark to pale shades of modes, tan, russet, and nut brown from fibert and hazel to chestnut, golden brown, gray, and from slate to pale Russian, and many intermediate tints of gray, blue, amber, and mastic.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SURREPTITIOUS RIDES.

A Trap Discovers the Various Methods of Securing Free Transportation.

"This is terribly bad weather to ride on the bumpers," said a sorrowful-looking tramp as he endeavored to shew out his hands with his breath, and by slapping them together and holding them in his arm-pits. "It's a hard place to ride, because a fellow has to hold on all the time. If he should let go once he would drop off, and that would be the last of him. What do we ride on the bumpers for? 'Cause that's about the only place on a train a fellow can get these days where the brakemen won't bother him. The train men stick pretty close to the caboose this cold weather. If they would see one of us gentlemen on the top of a car, though, they'd come out long enough to put him off. So we ride on the bumpers and they don't see us. When the train stops we hop off, for the men come out then, and when it starts up we jump on again. It's tough sometimes, though, because a bumper is not upholstered like a seat in a palace car. The Delaware and Lackawanna cars are the best for a fellow, because they've all got little platforms on both ends, and a traveler can ride on them like a daisy."

"Some fellows ride on the trucks under the cars," continued the tramp, as he blew on his hands again. "It's a hard place, though, as a passenger train on the first platform. The engineer and fireman see us, but they don't care. It's the brakemen who bother the life out of us. Now, a person would think the first platform a good place to ride, but it isn't. The cinders are terrible. We have to fight 'em every minute. They get in our eyes if we keep them open, and if we shut our peepers the hot cinders fall on our broadcloth and burn holes in our garments."

"You've heard of the baker-shop racket, haven't you? No. That's queer. You see we travelers sometimes get hungry, and then we work the bakery racket. We go into a bakery and ask for a job, pretending we're first-class bakers just out of work. We go around in the shop looking with the eye of a critic at the stuff the men are baking as if we knew all about it, and help ourselves to fresh cakes and good things just to try 'em, you know. The men don't care, because we're bakers. I've been in many a baker-shop and helped myself to all I wanted, when if they knew I was a moulder and not a baker they would kick me out. They don't generally want to hire a man just then, but when we do strike a job we can, and promise to be around the next morning ready for business. The next morning we are generally trying the dodge on some other baker-shop.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SHAKESPEARE.

The Money-Lender Who Did Not Appreciate the Dramatic Ability of a Noted Playwright.

A certain Jew money-lender, once upon a time, took the Garrick Theatre in Leman street, Whitechapel, and, to make a good beginning, opened it with "Hamlet," a certain popular West End tragedian being engaged to sustain the role. The theater was in very low repute at the time, even in its immediate neighborhood; and on the opening night he sent forth complimentary admissions to all the principal tradespeople around. Now, this tragedian followed the old traditions of the part, and went around in the second act with "his hose ungartered" and hanging down his leg. When Mr. Moses, as we call him, caught sight of this from the back of the boxes, he rushed round behind the scenes and furiously assailed the prompter. "What is the meaning of this?" he cried. "Vat does dat man mean by not tying up his stockings? I was never so ashamed of anything in all my life. There's Mrs. Abrahams, the fruiterer, and Mrs. Jacobs, the fishmonger, and all the elite of the neighborhood in; it will ruin me."

"But it is quite right, sir," said the prompter, showing him the book.

Mr. Moses put on his spectacles and examined the passage. "Who wrote this play?" he cried, more wrathfully than ever.

"Why, Shakespeare, sir," answered the astonished functionary.

"Then," cried Mr. Moses, shaking his forefinger, "you may tell Mr. Shakespeare that he'll never write another play for my theater."—*London Graphic.*

A Little Misunderstanding.

A lady who had married a farmer returned to visit her friends in the city, and one lady was quite anxious to know about farm life.

"Don't you get lonesome away out in the country?" she asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "farmers' wives are always busy, and don't have time to be lonesome."

"Is there anybody about the house?"

"Of course, we employ quite a number of people, especially in harvest, and I see them at meal time every day."

"You don't have to be very stylish, do you?"

"Oh, no; all of the people are just plain country folks, and you know farmers always eat with their hands."

"You don't say so; is that really true?"

"Certainly, it is."

"What do they do that for? Can't they get knives and forks in the country?"

The farmer's wife gasped and choked and stopped talking.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Junior Vice Commander.

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior Vice Department Commander of M. L. G. R. R. Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have known Jacob Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated tooth, I could not get any rest, and I applied it. I was instantly relieved, and now suffering ceased from that time."

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co. of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

CHINSEY sweeps prefer to wear dark suits. This smutch can be said in their favor.—*Maple Leaf.*

Old Invertebrate Strictures.

of the urethra, speedily and permanently cured by our improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In these "shutting-down" times it is evident that ten mills do not make a cent.—*Lynn Item.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

It takes money to start a business, but it will stop without any.

COAT SLEEVES.

The Distinctive Features of Ladies' Dresses, and How They are Modeled.

Coat sleeves still prevail, and are cut to conform more closely to the arm at the top, than they were last season; indeed, there is scarcely any fullness when they are sewed in the armhole. If the high effect is desired, instead of giving it by inside padding, it is now made by a cap outside the sleeve consisting of three or four bias folds of the material passed under the arm and lapping on a curve on top. The cuffs are exceedingly simple, and nothing detracts more from style than a bunchy trimming about the wrists. Some of the prettiest cuffs are made by cutting the sleeve an inch and a half too long, then ripping the inside seam, turning the extra length backward, and facing it with velvet; this gives a pretty revers, which can be made very dressy by gathering lace inside. The new way of putting lace in sleeves is to have two frills, each containing seven-eighths of a yard of lace not quite three inches deep; these are gathered to lap, the upper frill nearly covering the lower, and most of the fullness being massed at the outside seam of the sleeve. A small, tightly-strapped bow of ribbon is set on the inside seam at the wrist of some sleeves; turned-back cuffs are preferred, but there are also simple bands of bias velvet three inches wide set inside the sleeves at the wrist, and coming out like under-sleeves; these are to match military collars. When lace frills are not used, folds of silk muslin in three layers, or of canvas in one or two layers, quite plain and wrought with gift, are put in the sleeves and collars of dresses.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Over and Over Again."

Repetition is sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," (the original Little Liver Pills) continue to be wonderfully effective in cases of sick and nervous headache, constipation, indigestion, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities, and all ailments arising from obstruction of the bodily functions. Their action is thorough yet gentle, and the ingredients being entirely vegetable, they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. All druggists.

"Your father is entirely bald now, isn't he?" said a man to the son of a millionaire. "Yes," replied the youth, sadly. "I'm the only heir he has left."—*N. Y. Herald.*

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give prompt relief. 25c. a box.

TOMATOES were formerly called "love apples." They are certainly very soft and easily "mashed."

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. Glean's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 50c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns a Bunions.

"ORDER SLATE" is the injudicious advice suspended before certain coal offices.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

We, Too, Have Tested It.

To the Public:

In view of the harmful results which so frequently attend the use of so-called patent or proprietary cough syrups containing morphia, opium and other equally dangerous drugs, the undersigned, physicians of Maryland, take pleasure in endorsing the official opinions expressed by the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore; Dr. Samuel K. Cox, analytical chemist, of Washington, and other authorities to the effect that the RED STAR COUGH CURE is not only a perfectly harmless, but at the same time an original and most effective remedy, and that it commends itself alike for being entirely vegetable—free from opiates, poisons and narcotics—and for its prompt efficacy, as demonstrated by practical tests.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12, 1895.

C. FAWCETT, M. D., For thirty-three years Resident Physician Union Protestant Infirmary.

J. J. GROSS, M. D., St. Vincent's Hospital.

J. D. FISKE, M. D., Port Physician.

S. R. MORSE, M. D., Marine Hospital.

CHAS. W. FILLER, M. D., Physician to Fire Department.

JAMES GORE, M. D., Baltimore County, Maryland.

JOHN J. CALDWELL, M. D., Author of "Electric-Therapeutics," &c., and Member of Medical Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore.

For centuries it has been contended that a cough medicine to be effective must contain morphia, opium, or some other equally dangerous drug, and that every cough medicine in the market has for its base some one of these deadly poisons. A purely vegetable and at the same time efficacious cough cure has been considered an impossibility. The harmful and at times fatal results attending the use of morphia and opium cough mixtures are of common occurrence everywhere, and in every part of the United States have, according to the testimony of physicians and coroners, resulted from the use of these dangerous preparations. It is for this reason that medical authorities and leading public men speak so enthusiastically of the importance and value of the discovery of a safe, cough cure. Governor McLean and Attorney-General Roberts, of Maryland; Mayor Lochrie and Postmaster Adron, of Baltimore; and other well-known officials of Federal, State and municipal governments have publicly certified to the harmlessness and marked efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. Every one will find it a safe, sure cure. It is entirely free from opiates, narcotics, poisons and poisons. It contains no harmful ingredients. It is pure, pleasant, prompt, and gives relief in a few minutes. It is sold throughout the United States at 50 cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Sole Importers, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

Free from Opium, Narcotics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE

Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

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